

Secrecy of the people. Can it be that this style of journalism is a true product or expression of any phase of our political life? Has political discussion finally taken the place among the people, that journals distinguished for no other reason than their freedom for all, thus intolerant of opposition and dispute that deny that any man can be decent, honest, virtuous, brave or intelligent if he does not agree with us in his political opinions? We are not prepared to believe that the people have come to this. No doubt there are men of positive convictions whose only political argument is, "Dann a democrat, anyhow," and others who are equally explicit in their readiness to "dann a radical, anyhow," but there are not many of these, and they do not by any means give the tone to political dispute. On the contrary it can be seen everywhere, in the cars, on the steamboats, waiting at the depot and in the casual sentences heard along the street that the people themselves compare their views in quite another spirit, that they hear with courtesy and answer with a respect which admits that very good men may still be on the other side. Nay, if any ill-natured fellow attempts the other style he is soon left to have it all to himself. People shun him. This is what they will do with the newspapers that so outrage the common idea of propriety. Men will not long tolerate a press that keeps below their own standard of good manners, and if the scurrilous party sheets flourish now they may be sure it is through public curiosity, not public approval. They will be dropped all at once before they know it.

The Catholic Synod on Planks.
Among other decrees issued by the Synod of Catholic bishops and priests just held in this city was one forbidding planks in behalf of Catholic churches. There is no harm in this, because these planks, although they usually began in fun and good feeling, often ended in disorder. This is not a peculiarity of Catholic entertainments of this kind, for they were, perhaps, more respectably conducted than any others of the same character; but all such public affairs, where people mix indiscriminately for the purpose of dancing, feasting and drinking, have a tendency to induce riotous conduct, and the wisdom of the Synod in interdicting them cannot be questioned. But have the reverend gentlemen gone farther and placed a ban on the polka? This is no doubt a very graceful dance, and its absence would be felt severely in our festive halls; but if the walls are not permissible to the faithful why should the hardly less lascivious polka be admitted? We hope, therefore, that as the Synod have adopted so much of the old Puritan spirit by repressing summer pleasures upon the green sward, including flirtation and broken heads, they have also severely interdicted the waltz, the polka, the cotillon and the Virginia reel in the ballroom. These amusements are odious in pious New England, where all our morality comes from and people are so encased with ribs of steel of the highest moral temper that they never do anything naughty. Why, then, should they be tolerated in New York, where we poor, weak humans are exposed to the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil?

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—If any one is alive this morning to read this article he will be convinced that the Second Adventists are false prophets. According to the wisdom of this sagacious sect yesterday was to have been the doomsday of this terrestrial globe. The trumpet of the Archangel Gabriel was to have summoned us all to the valley of Jehoshaphat about sundown and the whole firmament was to have been lighted up with a more tremendous illumination than the McClellan torchlight procession. Again, however, the Day of Judgment has been postponed, and, despite the prophecies of the Millerites, "we still live!"

GENERAL GRANT'S CABINET.—Professor Dana, after providing that Greeley shall have the mission to England under the new dispensation from and after the 4th of March next, has turned his attention to the appointment of General Grant's Cabinet. We presume, however, when the time comes, that General Grant will have a word or two to say upon this subject himself, and that in his Cabinet appointments, from his comprehensive appreciation of the man for the place, he will astonish a good many of the noisy electioneering politicians and "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" and philosophers who are calculating upon the chief seats in the synagogue.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO MEXICO.—King Victor Emmanuel has appointed Signor Scovasso Minister of Italy to the republic of Mexico, and Napoleon has commissioned the same gentleman to represent the interests of the French empire near President Juarez. Signor Scovasso has filled the post of Italian Ambassador in Belgrade, and is, no doubt, an able and accomplished public servant, and as he is fresh from the capital of Servia, he is likely to be thoroughly posted (officially) on all matters relative to political conspiracies, assassinations, military murders, and so forth.

THE ISLAND PARK RACES.
ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1868.
The Island Park races closed to-day. The attendance was large, the weather cloudy and cold and the track a little sticky. There were two races. The first was for a purse of \$2,000, free for all horses excepting Lady Thora, Mountain Boy and Lucy, mile heats, best three in five to harness; \$1,250 to first, \$500 to second, \$250 to third horse. The race was won by Goldenrod Maid, in three straight heats. Second George Wilson second and George Palmer third in each heat. Bawhaw, Jr., was entered, but did not appear. Time, 2:26—2:27½—2:28.
The second race was for a purse of \$200, for all horses that have never beaten 2:30 to harness or wagon previous to July 25, mile heats, best three in five to harness; \$100 to first horse, \$125 to second, \$75 to third. There were eleven entries. Four heats were trotted. The race was won by Belle Patterson, Champlain second and Western New York third. Time, 2:38—2:40½—2:41½—2:43½.
On the first heat of the second race the horse Tom Manning fell at the half-mile pole, having ruptured a blood vessel. He was owned in Boston and valued at \$3,500.

THE STATE FAIR AT PORTLAND.
PORTLAND, Oct. 2, 1868.
The Maine State Fair, which opens here on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and continues four days, promises to be the most successful exhibition ever held in this State. Seventeen horses are already entered, including the best stallions in Maine, many of which have arrived. The entries of neat stock, agricultural implements, &c., are very large. The fair and grounds are in first order. Governor Chamberlain will deliver an address on Friday. The entries for trotting close on Monday evening. The fair will be continued on Tuesday and Wednesday bringing stock and articles free and passengers at half fare.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spanish Elections for an Executive and Legislature.

Madrid, Oct. 1, 1868.
Guard and Demands for a Republic.

AN ITALO-FRENCH MISSION TO MEXICO.

SPAIN.
Elections for a Constituent Assembly—General Accord.

MADRID, Oct. 1, 1868.
Proclamations will soon be issued for elections to be held throughout the kingdom to choose members of a definitive junta and delegates to a constituent assembly to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord.

Public Order—A General for Trial.

MADRID, Oct. 2, P. M.
The elections for members of the new junta are in progress. Perfect order is maintained. General Calonge has been arrested and sent to the fortress of San Juan, where he will be confined until his trial commences.

The Bourbons Declared Deposed—Prism in Catalonia.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868.
The provisional government has announced the deposition of the Bourbons. General Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived at the capital. At last accounts General Prim was in Catalonia.

French Reports—The Ex-Queen's Health.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1868.
The *Moniteur* says that the reason Marshal Serrano has not arrived at Madrid yet is because he is afraid to leave the army in its present disorganized condition.

It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left St. Sebastian she took with her all the crown jewels and royal regalia, together with twenty-three millions of real in gold.

The National Guard and Army at Variance—A Republic Demanded.

PARIS, Oct. 2—Evening.
The latest reports from Spain state that Marshal Serrano will not go to Madrid because the National Guard, who hold possession of the city, refused to admit the troops of the regular army under his command.

It is rumored that the republic has been proclaimed at Madrid.

A proclamation has been issued in Catalonia demanding a federal republican form of government for Spain.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868.
The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, and Lord Stanley, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 22d of October.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868.
An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Ribblesdale, Wales. Eleven persons were killed and many injured.

The Abercrombie Railroad Disaster.

ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1868.
The jury in the case of Samuel Eaton, the station master at Llandudoch, who was prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Abercrombie Railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner yesterday. The trial was attended with much excitement.

FRANCE.

The Bank Returns.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1868.
The bank statement was made public this morning. The amount of bullion on hand is \$24,000,000 francs less than last week.

GERMANY.

Emigrant Money Orders.

BREMEN, Oct. 2, 1868.
The *Weser Gazette* says the federal government of North Germany has made a contract with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company establishing a money order system between the United States and Germany.

ITALY.

New Minister to Mexico.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 2, 1868.
Signor Scovasso, present Consul General at Belgrade, has been appointed as the diplomatic representative of Italy to the Mexican republic. Signor Scovasso has been empowered by his government to act for France at the Mexican capital.

EGYPT.

The Attempt on the Life of the Viceroy.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868.
Advices from Cairo confirm the report—telegraphed specially to the *Herald* from Alexandria yesterday—that there was a futile attempt to kill the Viceroy recently by an unknown person. The assassin threw a murderous missile at the Viceroy from the roof of a building, but, missing his mark, made his escape.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Marquis de Caxias Marching on the Tebocuar.
Reported to Have Fallen Back—Humana Not Yet Named.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1868.
The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the following news from the seat of war on the Rio Paraguary—

The Marquis de Caxias, with a select column of 3,000 men, was marching directly on the fortifications at the confluence of the Tebocuar and Paraguary rivers, with the intention of making an immediate attack.

It was reported at Rio Janeiro that Marshal Lopez had left his entrenchments there and was marching with his entire force on Cerro Leon.

Timbó, after a bombardment of five days, was abandoned by its garrison. Twenty-two guns and other material of war were left within the fort. The fortifications of Humana had not been entirely demolished. A considerable portion of the Paraguayan works are held by a strong allied force.

CUBA.

General Market Report—Sugar Quotations—Provisions—Exchange.

JAVANA, Oct. 2, 1868.
The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:

The sugar market is dull. No. 10 to 12 is quoted at 17½ a c real per arroba; No. 15 to 20 at 23½ a c real; muscovado daily; fair to good refining, 17½ a c real. Lard is firm at 90½ c for tallow and 23½ c for lard. Flour is steady at \$11 50 a 50 lbs. Hams, 90c per pound for dry salted and 24c for sugar cured. Lumber, 25c per 1,000 feet for white pine and 25c for pitch pine. Hay, \$3 a 350 per bale of 250 lbs.

Exchange on London, 15½ a 14½ per cent premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 26 a 27 per cent discount; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3 a 3½ per cent premium; short sight in gold, 3½ a 4½ per cent premium.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Commencement of the Rainy Season—California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 1868.

The first rain of the season in this city occurred last night.

Favor to be good demand at \$5 25 a 55 25. Wheat \$1 a 1 25, good shipping. Legal tenders, 71½.

VIRGINIA.

Excitement in Portsmouth Over the Delay in the Execution of John Perkins and Ben. Jefferson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 2, 1868.

During the entire forenoon quite a complicated state of affairs existed here in regard to the fate of the two criminals condemned to be hanged for the outrage committed on Miss Sarah E. Ford, in this city on June last. The Sheriff received last night a notification by telegraph from Governor Wells of a respite for the condemned until Friday next. This had never been despatched until four P. M. yesterday, and then by a despatch from an individual named Depass, whose record is that of a rebel deserter, and subsequently of Ben Butler's, totally unknown to Governor Wells. The Sheriff, sworn to execute the sentence of the law duly in his possession, which stated that John Perkins (white) and Ben Jefferson (colored) should be hanged by the neck until dead, between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. on Friday, the 2d of October, was undecided whether to act on the despatch of the Governor notifying him of the respite or execute the sentence.

Aware that the official document granting the respite could not arrive till long after the hour of execution had passed, doubt as to the authenticity of the Governor's message were entertained, and again and again the telegraph was called into requisition to know if respite was granted, receiving each time an affirmative answer in reply. Meantime a large crowd had assembled without the jail yard and as near as possible to the execution if they could not see it. Legal authority was consulted by the sheriff, but this even failed to dispel existing doubts as to the propriety of the execution within the hours specified in the sentence. Soon, however, the perplexities of the sheriff, attorney and the condemned were relieved by the arrival of a military officer, who bore the following order, about which there was no doubt whatever:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, Oct. 2, 1868.

Sir—You are directed to suspend the execution of Perkins and Jefferson until further instructions from this headquarters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY C. SMITH, Brevel Major Military Commissioner.

Thus by a single stroke of a military pen the doubts and fears of the sheriff and lawyers were removed and the lives of the criminals prolonged until Friday next, when they will certainly expiate their terrible crime upon the scaffold already prepared for them.

The entire community are greatly incensed at this exercise of Executive clemency, and lynching is freely threatened should the sentence of the law fail to be carried into effect.

GEORGIA.

Legislative—Prevention of Frauds in Elections—State Aid to Railroads.

ATLANTA, Oct. 2, 1868.
Both houses of the Legislature have passed a bill to make uniform all tickets used at elections, in order to prevent frauds.

Both houses have also passed bills giving about \$3,000,000 to aid the railroads in the State. Mr. Mc Graw, the present Secretary of State, has been nominated for Senator from the Fourth district by the republicans.

MISSOURI.

Bloody Shooting Affray—The Board of Registration Firing Upon Two Ex-Confederates Killed.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 2, 1868.
The following are the particulars, as far as can be ascertained, of the shooting affray which took place at Martinsburg, in this county, on Wednesday last:—White the Board of Registration was in session at Martinsburg, a returned rebel soldier, named Sam Fletcher, handed a letter to a Union man named Reed, ordering him to leave town in fifteen minutes. Reed showed the letter to the registering officers, who, to the surprise of the rebel, ordered the constable and the men summoned to his aid to disarm Fletcher. A brother of Fletcher then interfered and drew a revolver, but when just in the act of firing Galloway shot him dead. A man named Marshall then shot Galloway and wounded him, but received a ball in his head in return. Marshall then fired at the rebel, but when the firing began he ran away, and after running a short distance, turned and shot at the officers. They then fired at him, giving him a mortal wound, from which he soon after died. Quite a number of shots were also fired at the rebel, and several persons concealed in buildings and by unknown parties in the crowd. The registering officers and the constable and his posse surrendered themselves, and gave bonds to appear at the same place on Friday. Both Fletcher and Marshall were returned rebel soldiers, and were desperate characters. The affair occurred at the residence of the rebel, who had armed ex-Confederates near Martinsburg for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon the registering officers, but the citizens rallied to their support, and have thus far prevented any other lawless acts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia—Arrest of Suspicious Characters.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1868.
The record of the Supreme Court up to the 24th ult., though no one day is complete, show that in nine days 1,310 persons were naturalized, and that twelve persons were vouchered for 322, or one-fourth of the whole number. In the Supreme Court a rule has been applied for against Snowden, the Prothonotary, for an indictment in which he is charged with paying in blank with the sanction and seal of the court.

A sensation was caused this morning by the arrest of twenty-one Baltimore rogues at the depot, on a charge of being in the act of robbing the cars. They were illegally arrested and taken to the depot. They were then taken to a guard of police through Chestnut street, at that hour of the crowded street, and many curious and strange scenes were witnessed.

NEW YORK.

The Improvements for the Harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2, 1868.
Great progress has been made this season on the improvements for the harbors of Buffalo and Dunkirk. Under the management of Colonel Franklin Howard and Walter Griswold, of the United States Engineers, the works at the entrance of Buffalo harbor will be completed this month. As soon as sufficient ice has formed the work on the harbor of Dunkirk will be commenced. It will be necessary to build a breakwater on the line adopted, and by spring the harbor of refuge will be in condition to afford vessels entering a safe harbor. The bulkhead west of Dunkirk Light at Dunkirk has been completed. The contract for the building of the bulkhead west of Dunkirk has been entered into, and operations will be commenced early in the spring.

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL ITEMS.

Republican Demonstration in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1868.
The republicans had an immense demonstration here this evening. The "Boys in Blue" and the glorious ward clubs were in the line of the procession, which was nearly a mile in length, and composed of at least twenty-five hundred torches and banners. The display was very imposing. A meeting, embracing 5,000 persons, was held at the rink, and was presided over by C. F. Longstreet and addressed by Mr. John A. Griswold and Chauncy M. Depew. The republicans are very cheerful over the demonstration.

Soldiers' Reunion at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Oct. 2, 1868.
An immense reunion of the soldiers of the Thirtieth regiment took place here to-day. General Logan, Governor Oglesby and others made speeches.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA.—From the French of Le Sage. By James Townsend. Vols. I. and II. Philadelphia: Thomas W. Hartley, 1868.

Le Sage outlives fashion and change by his humanity and good nature; and editions are always acceptable to the publisher. In the present one they are printed clearly and in little, portable volumes.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary McCulloch's Reply to Mr. Delmar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1868.
The Treasury Department to-day received and published the exposure of Director Delmar's erroneous statistics regarding the condition of the national finances. The statements are semi-official, given to the press by the officers in the Secretary's office, although they are not published as an official announcement. Coming as they do from the Secretary's office, however, they appear to be authoritative.

By him, and such is the understanding. This statement charges, first, that Mr. Delmar, in giving the estimated resources of the government for the present fiscal year as \$221,020,000, and the expenditures as \$247,000,000, omitted to include the resources as a cash balance on the deficiency of \$105,000,000, which reduces the deficiency to \$142,000,000. Second, that the estimate of the receipts from customs for the first six months of the present fiscal year, as made by the Director, is very wide of the mark. Mr. Delmar estimates these receipts at \$70,000,000, whereas the actual receipts for the first three months of the six were nearly \$40,000,000. The receipts for the remaining three months are estimated at about \$40,000,000, and the receipts for the fiscal year are estimated at about \$175,000,000. The Director estimates the receipts for the year at \$150,000,000, and the difference in these estimates, \$25,000,000, being added to the resources of the government, reduce Mr. Delmar's deficiency to the comparatively small sum of \$24,339,902.

As this Treasury statement is not officially published by the department, it is not probable that Director Delmar will make any reply. If an official announcement is made, the Director says that he is prepared to furnish satisfactory reasons why the cash balance of \$105,000,000 was not included in the statement of estimated receipts for the fiscal year, while he did include it in the statement of the probable condition of the Treasury on the 1st of January next. He also states that he is fully able to maintain his position with regard to his estimates of receipts from customs.

The Forfeiting Public Debt Statement.

It is learned that the authority in the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for the month of September, which will be issued on Monday next, will show an increase in the public debt of nearly \$4,000,000.

Government Expenses for September.

The expenses of the government for the month of September were \$23,485,359. This amount does not include the interest on the public debt.

Registration in Arkansas.

A letter just received from a prominent citizen in Arkansas states that the registration in that State is progressing rapidly, that it will be very full, and the vote in the coming Presidential election will be the largest ever cast in that State. He says the democrats are confident of electing the three Congressmen and of carrying the State for Seymour by a majority of 20,000. In Jefferson county, he says, the democrats will obtain two thousand negro votes. This county when the constitution was voted upon was largely republican. In Saline county 800 men are registered, only thirty-seven of whom are republicans.

Arrival of Collector Smythe.

Collector Henry A. Smythe, of New York, arrived in the city this morning, in obedience to a request of the President, it is said, and will have an interview at the White House to-morrow.

Attorney General Evans.

A despatch was received from Attorney General Evans to-day announcing that he would not be able to return until about the middle of next week. The Attorney General had expressed his intention of starting for this city on October 1, but he has been unexpectedly detained by being called upon for a legal opinion in relation to the internal revenue fraud case now pending in New York.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:—
Storckmeyer—Horatio G. McCorrill, Fifth Kentucky; Thomas W. Pritchett, New York; Bernard Bigler, Second New York; Samuel A. Foster, First Rhode Island; C. S. Woodruff, Third Maryland; John Shisler, Second Pennsylvania; Oscar F. Linsley, Sixth Ohio; James A. Dall, Fourth Maryland.

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